

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Each
bottle—**"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists,
ASTORIA."**

tion, with a cushion of the same. The two Bishops of Parliament assisted at the ceremony, the Lords being seated in the arms or body of the choir; the Bishops of the House of Commons in a seat next to the Lord Bishop of London, in the middle of the opposite side of the choir; and the members in the stalls and galleries on each side.

In the procession to the cathedral, the House of Commons led the way. At eight o'clock they went to St James's Palace, then along Pall-mall, and so to the cathedral, where they took their places. The Lords sat at ten, and formed into procession, preceded by the officers of the house, masters in chancery, judges, peers under

Then the Lord Mayor surrendered the sword, presented his hat with a brief speech. The sword was immediately returned by the Queen, and the Lord Mayor carried it before her to the church. On her arrival at the great door her Majesty was met by the Peers and principal officers of State, and conducted to the high altar, where she knelt down to receive service, and a sermon of about half an hour's duration from the old Whig Bishop of Exeter, Sir Jonathan Topham. The Queen led the way back. The Tower guards, the Yeomen of the Guard, and those in St. James's Park were fired three times. The Lord Mayor then left St James's; next, when the *Te Deum* was chanted; and, lastly, on the Queen's return to

This procession was taken as the established mode of public execution of the same sort; and when George III. went in state to St. Paul's, on the 23rd of April, 1759, after his recovery from a dangerous illness, the form of the ceremony was, in the main, similar to that which we have just described. As, however, the *raison d'être* of the thanksgiving was the same as that of the approaching ceremony, and as, in all probability, very much the same order of procedure will be adopted, we give the account of the ceremony as it appears in the papers of the day (April, 1759).

WHITEHALL, April 25,
"Thursday last being appointed by his Majesty's proclamation to be observed as a day of general thanksgiving to Almighty God for the recovery of his Majesty the late illness with which he had been afflicted, his Majesty was pleased, for that purpose, to appoint the Duke of Devonshire, his Majesty's eldest son, to go, in his Majesty's name, to St. Paul's Cathedral, church of St. Paul, to give thanks, accompanied by the Queen, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of

Wales, the Duke of York, the Princess Royal, the Princes Augustus, the Prince's Elizabeth, the Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Cumberland, the Highness Prince William; and attended by both Houses of Parliament, the great officers of State, the Judges, and other public officers, to return thanks to God for His great mercies and blessings!

"The Lord Mayor took his seat at twelve o'clock in the morning by the House of Commons in their state coaches, followed by their Speaker in his state coach. Next came the masters in Chancery, the judges, and after them the members of the Council of State, who were marshalled by the officers of arms at Westminster; the youngest baron going first, and the Lord Chancellor, in his state coach, closing this part of the procession. Such of the lords as were knights wore collars over their respective orders.

"Afterwards came the Royal family, in order of precedence, with their attendants, escorted by parties of the royal regiment of Horse Guards."

The Queen's majesty arrived after ten o'clock in a coach

down by eight cream-coloured horses (in which were also two of the ladies of Her Majesty's bed-chamber), followed by their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, in a carriage drawn by four white horses, and the gate at the stable-yard, along Pall-mall, and through the Strand, amid the loyal acclamations of a prodigious concourse of people. The streets were lined as far as Temple Bar by the brigade of Foot Guards, the Grenadier Guards, the Life Guards, mounted in St. Paul's Church, and in the Churchyard, and patrolled by parties of the royal regiment of Horse Guards. The avenue into the streets through which the procession passed was guarded by the Grenadier Guards, mounted in the Horse Guards, the Light Dragoons, and the Life Guards. At the church, the streets were lined by the Artillery Company and the militia of the city; the peace officers attending both within and without the City to preserve order.

At Temple Bar His Majesty was met by the Lord Mayor in a gown of crimson velvet, by the sheriffs in their scarlet gowns, and a deputation from the aldermen and common council, all in robes of office. The Lord Mayor then accompanied the King and

his Majesty, who, having returned it to him, he carried it bareheaded before the King to St. Paul's. His Majesty, being come to St. Paul's, was met at the west door by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, St. Paul's (Bishop of Lincoln), the canons residentiary, and the King's and other officers of arms: the band of Gentlemen Pensioners, and the Yeomen of the Guard attending.

"The King then ascended before his Majesty by the Marquis of Stafford into the choir, when the King and Queen placed themselves under the canopy of State near the west end, opposite to the altar.

"The peers had their seats in the area, as a House of Lords, and the Gentlemen of the Chamber, the Chamberlains, the Maids of Honour, and other ladies of distinction, as attended on this occasion. The foreign ministers were placed in the two lower galleries, next to the King's and Queen's seats, and the inferior gentry, the lower galleries, near the altar.

"The prayers and Litany were read and chanted by the minor canons. The *Te Deum* and anthems com-

pared for the occasion were sung by the choir, who were placed in the organ loft, and the hymns, which were chosen by the choir, were sung by the choir children, in number about six thousand. The Communion Service was read by the dean and residentiaries, and the sermon preached by the Lord Bishop of London. Then followed an anthem, expressly selected and composed for the King.

"Divine service being ended, their Majesties returned with the same state to the Queen's palace, at about half an hour after 3 o'clock. The guns in the Tower and in the Park were fired twice, the first upon the King's arrival, and the second upon the arrival of the *T. Deuot*; and thirdly, upon his Majesty's return: after which the brigade of Foot Guards fired *a feu de joie* in St. James's Park, being drawn up in front of the Queen's palace.

"The public demonstrations of joy and loyalty by the people of London and Westminster, on the occasion of his Majesty's first appearance since his happy recovery, exceeded all expression; and yesterday evening the illuminations in and about his

Mr. Massey, however, in his "History of the Reign of George III.," related an unpleasant episode of the affair which contrasts strongly the family relations of English royalty at that time with those of the present day. He says:—

"As they passed through the crowded streets, the acclamations which greeted them from every side were to be regarded as a source of mortification to the person of the Sovereign, but in some measure as an adverse feeling towards the individual who had so nearly succeeded to his place. An attempt was made by the friends of the King to turn the matter to the account of his favour; but its partial success had the effect of provoking a more enthusiastic and general coalition of loyalty as the procession passed through the more populous quarters of the metropolis. The personal animosity of the present had properly restored, would give way under the excitement

The last great occasion of His Majesty going in state to St. Paul's Cathedral was on the 9th of December, 1797, when (George III., and the Queen, with all the Royal family, went to the Cathedral to assist at a general thanksgiving for the three great naval victories, gained by giving for the three great naval victories, gained by

Lords Howe, St. Vincent, and
Work.

THE JEWS AS POLITICIANS.

(From the Spectator.)

We wish our contemporary of the *Journal Chronicle*, who has been so long and so ably engaged in the cause of the Jews, to publish a list of all the Ministers of State, Members of Parliament, and notable politicians of the Empire, who are of Jewish extraction. The list would be a most interesting one, and would show the extent of the influence of the Jewish race in the political life of the Empire. It would also show the extent of the influence of the Jewish race in the political life of the Empire. It would also show the extent of the influence of the Jewish race in the political life of the Empire.

They are, as far as we perceive, to follow Mr. Disraeli's advice to "embrace political economy." To do so, they must first of all embrace the study of the history of the Jewish race. They must first of all embrace the study of the history of the Jewish race. They must first of all embrace the study of the history of the Jewish race.

FUNGUS POISONING.

Measles, December 16, 1872.—On the subject of Fungus, I would furnish you with some curious facts. I would furnish you with some curious facts. I would furnish you with some curious facts. I would furnish you with some curious facts. I would furnish you with some curious facts.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, June 6, 1873.
TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPPLIES.—Tenders are invited to supply the following materials and services for the Public Works Department. Tenders are invited to supply the following materials and services for the Public Works Department.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE BUCKHORN COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).
Capital £200,000, in 20,000 shares of £1 each.
The Company is formed for the purpose of working a large mine in the vicinity of New South Wales. The Company is formed for the purpose of working a large mine in the vicinity of New South Wales.

THE JOHN BULL GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

LOUISA CHIEK.
Capital £200,000, in 20,000 shares of £1 each.
The Company is formed for the purpose of working a large mine in the vicinity of New South Wales. The Company is formed for the purpose of working a large mine in the vicinity of New South Wales.

CLOSING OF LIST.

The Share List of the various Companies NOT LATER than THURSDAY, 27th INSTANT, 1873.
THE ROCK OF ENGLAND, HAWKINS HILL, known as JAFFREY'S ROSE OF ENGLAND.
Capital £200,000, in 20,000 shares of £1 each.
The Company is formed for the purpose of working a large mine in the vicinity of New South Wales. The Company is formed for the purpose of working a large mine in the vicinity of New South Wales.

